

my opinion, by the operation of the inevitable laws of population. It would be unwise to refuse a permanent acquisition, which will exist as long as the globe remains, on account of a temporary institution.

In the contingency of my election, to which you have adverted, if the affair of acquiring Texas should become a subject of consideration, I should be governed by the state of fact and the state of public opinion existing at the time I might be called upon to act. Above all, I should be governed by the paramount duty of preserving the Union entire, and in harmony regarding it as I do as the great guaranty of every political and public blessing, under Providence, which as a free people we are permitted to enjoy.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully,
Your obt. servt.,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. T. H. PETERS and J. M. JACKSON.
HENRY CLAY AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

We publish another letter to-day from Henry Clay, under date of the 2d inst., repudiating all and every connection with the abolition doctrine. The abolitionists of Ohio and New-York will now have an opportunity to definitely ascertain the opinions of the whig Embodiment.

By FILLMORE, STEWARD, CHATTE, WEBSTER, and CASSIUS M. CLAY, they have been most enticingly urged to support Henry Clay. We only request them to read this letter, and then let them determine whether they can hereafter believe the honored words of Mr. Clay's partisans in the North.

This letter we find in the Lexington Observer of the 4th inst.,—the confidential organ of Mr. Clay, and we accompany it with the introductory remarks of that paper. Mr. C. refers, it will be seen, to his reply to Mr. Mendenhall, as containing his unchanged sentiments on the institution of slavery and abolition. That reply contained the following:

"What my treatment of my slaves is you may learn from Charles, who accompanies me on this journey, and who has travelled with me over the greater part of the United States, and in both the Canadas, and has had a thousand opportunities, if he had chosen to embrace them, to leave me. Excuse me, Mr. Mendenhall, for saying that my slaves are as well fed and clad, look as sleek and hearty, and are quite as civil and respectful in their demeanor, and as little disposed to wound the feelings of any one, as you are."

"I shall, Mr. Mendenhall, take your petition into respectful and deliberate consideration; but before I come to a final decision, I should like to know what you and your associates are willing to do for the slaves in my possession, if I should think proper to liberate them. I own about fifty, who are probably worth fifteen thousand dollars. To turn them loose upon society without any means of subsistence or support would be an act of cruelty. Are you willing to raise and secure the payment of fifteen thousand dollars for their benefit, if I should be induced to free them? The security of the payment of that sum would materially lessen the obstacle in the way of their emancipation."

"And now Mr. Mendenhall, I must take respectful leave of you. We separate as we have met, with no unkind feelings, no excited anger or dissatisfaction on my part, whatever may have been your motives, and these I refer to our common Judge above, to whom we are both responsible. Go home; and mind your own business, and leave other people to take care of theirs. Limit your benevolent exertions to your own neighborhood, within that circle you will find ample scope for the exercises of all charities. Dry up the tears of the afflicted widows around you, console and comfort the helpless orphan, clothe the naked, and feed and help the poor, black and white, who need succor. And you will be a better and wiser man than you have this day shown yourself."

Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY's letter, which Mr. HENRY CLAY repudiates, was addressed to the abolitionists, and sought, as the Eve. Journal now seeks, to satisfy the abolitionists, that Mr. Clay was scarcely less than an emancipationist. That letter, which was wisely circulated by the whigs among the abolitionists, contained the following declaration:—

"It is in vain to put off the evil day; it is at hand now. Slavery or Liberty is to be determined in some sort this coming election—not the liberty of the Black only, but of the White also. I do not mean to say that Mr. Clay is an emancipationist—but I believe his feelings are with the cause. I know that those most immediately within his influence approximate to myself in sentiment upon the subject of Slavery. The great mass of Whigs are or ought to be anti-slavery."

COMPLETE RETURNS OF THE MAINE ELECTION.—We have returns to-day from all the towns. The vote for Anderson, dem., is 43,651; for Robinson, whig, 37,850, making a Democratic majority over whiggery of 10,801. The abolition and scattering vote is 6,192. The Democratic majority over everything is 4,609!! The Democratic vote since 1840, is 11,047!!! The aggregate vote in 1840, when the whigs had a majority, was 90,250; this year the aggregate vote is 92,693. The Democrats of Maine have done most nobly.

KENTUCKY.
Owsley, c. Butler, d.
59,346 54,752
Coon maj. for President in 1840, 25,873
" for Governor now, 4,594

Democratic gain, 21,279
If any body can read the N.Y. Tribune, these days, and not come to the conclusion that New York is lost to the coons, then they are not well off for gumption.

"Had I the power, I would have a gallows erected, and hang every d—d Irishman that landed on our shores."
M. L. Davis, coon orator of N. Y.

DECENCY OF THE WHIGS! THE AMERICAN FLAG TORN TO PIECES BY THE WHIG PARTY!

On the 12th inst., the Whigs held a Mass Meeting, at Darby. Some weeks previous, the Democrats of Kingessing had erected, near their Head Quarters, a hickory pole upon either side of the road, from which was suspended a rope with the American Flag upon it. Some twenty feet back of this, and entirely separate, the boys, the night before, had hung the figure of Henry Clay, with a placard at the bottom labelled, "Justice done to Henry Clay," and a pack of cards in his hands. The Whig procession, in passing in the morning on their way to the meeting, were greatly excited, and threatened to pull down the pole. The Democrats, who had mustered very strong, would not allow this, but told them, if they could not pass under the ropes, they would take it down.—They did pass under with ease, and every thing passed off peaceably. After they had left; the Democrats cut down the rope, and placed the flags upon the trees, declaring they would not give them any room to complain. About six o'clock, the procession returned, and halted about a 7th of a mile from the poles, on the road for Blockley, to turn off. But they concluded to go on and have a fight. About 100 yards from the poles, they dismounted, and marched down in a body to the poles, where they met ten or twelve democrats, and (they not apprehending any difficulty, as every obstruction was removed,) beat them with clubs, some of them severely, tore down the trees, and then commenced tearing up a large U. S. silk ensign, which was upon the pole. Some crying "Don't tear up the American flag!", others saying, "Yes we will tear all the damned flags!" And, amidst oaths and anathemas of the lowest kind, they trampled in the dust and tore to atoms, the American flag, upon which there was *no motto* whatever.

Mr Isaac Leach, seeing his son being beaten with a club, to save his life, ran out to take him in the house, when he was knocked down and dangerously beaten.—His wife, seeing him down, ran to his assistance, but was attacked and beaten back with clubs, and badly injured. Some of the West Philadelphia Whigs, attacked two young ladies who were near by, and drove them into the house, swearing, and using the most indecent language that the lowest blackguards can command. One of the respectable Whigs of Blockley, beat, in a dreadful manner, an old man who is insane. After they had everything their own way, they ran to the house of Mr Isaac Leach, with cries of "Burn the house down! Tear it down! Let us rob it," &c. One gentleman apparently just landed from the Green Isle, took a very active part, and boasted, "If he only had a few more good Protestant's with him, he would tear the house down," with other expressions of a similar character. These are facts that can and will be proven.

A DEMOCRAT OF KINGESSING.
Sept. 13th, 1844.
Phil. Pennsylvanicus.
JAMES K. POLK ON THE TARIFF.
In his letter to JOHN K. KANE, Esq., of Philadelphia, dated "June 19, 1844," Mr Polk expresses his views upon the Tariff question, as follows:—
"I AM IN FAVOR OF A TARIFF FOR REVENUE, such an one as will yield a sufficient amount to the treasury to defray the expenses of the Government ECONOMICALLY ADMINISTERED. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have sanctioned heretofore such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time AFFORD REASONABLE INCIDENTAL PROTECTION TO OUR HOME INDUSTRY. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue."

"In my judgment, it is the duty of the Government, to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, FAIR AND JUST PROTECTION TO ALL the great interests of the WHOLE UNION, embracing AGRICULTURE, Manufactures, the mechanic arts, Commerce, and Navigation."

THE TEXAS QUESTION.
The whig party at the North oppose the admission of Texas into the American Union.
They prefer that one of the richest and most beautiful regions in the whole world, should fall under the dominion of Great Britain, rather than become subject to the free institutions of America.
They say this is because of their horror of slavery. Yet Mr Clay asserts in his Texas letter, that Texas would make THREE FREE STATES, and only two slave states.

Besides, what do the whigs gain upon this question, by voting for Henry Clay? He is pledged not to use the veto power; therefore, he could not prevent the admission, provided Congress were in favor of it.

The whigs in the South do not agree with their Northern allies on this subject. The following extracts are from the "Louisville Journal," of June 18, 1844. Bear in mind that the Journal is the leading organ of Mr Clay, in Kentucky, edited by the notorious Prentice:
"There is no reason why whigs should oppose annexation more than the Locofocos."

"Whoever may be elected President, the will of the people will prevail in the end. If the people decide in favor of annexation, the Territory will be annexed, whether there be a Whig or Locofoco President, a Whig or Locofoco Congress."

The Northern Democrats go for Texas; but upon terms consistent with the honor, peace and prosperity of the country.—There is no truth in the whig bug-bears upon this subject.

But suppose a democrat was opposed to Texas, which would he prefer, democratic principles with Texas, or whig principles without Texas?

Texas is a minor question in comparison even with the single issue of a United States Bank.
Let no Democrat take part with SANTIAGO, QUEEN VICTORIA, and HENRY CLAY.

FROM THE LEXINGTON (KY.) OBSERVER SEPT. 4. MR CLAY'S LAST.

Although we do not believe that there is an intelligent man in the United States, who is not perfectly acquainted with the views and opinions of Mr Clay, in regard to Slavery and Abolition, we are glad that he has thought proper to notice the call upon him of the Kentucky Gazette. That was the last course which its editor desired or expected. His wish, no doubt, was, that Mr Clay should remain silent, that the misrepresentations of the Gazette should go forth, as it were, from the door of Mr Clay, uncontradicted by him, and accomplish their malignant purpose at the South, always peculiarly sensitive to whatever concerns the institution of Slavery. Mr Clay's letter which we this day publish, effectually crushes this sinister design in the bud.

ASHLAND, Sept. 2d, 1844.
Mr WICKLIFFE.—The editor of the neighboring print, (the Kentucky Gazette, of Lexington) calling my attention to a letter of C. M. Clay, Esq., under date the 10th July, 1844, and addressed to Col J. J. Speed of Ithaca, has appealed to me, with so much earnestness and with a purpose of such unfeigned sincerity, to say whether I approve or disapprove of that letter, that I have not the heart to deny to that editor the very great gratification which he will derive from the perusal of this note, especially when it gives me so little trouble to write it.

Mr C. M. Clay's letter was written without my knowledge, without any consultation with me, and without any authority from me. I never saw it until I saw it in the public prints. That gentleman is an independent citizen, having a perfect right to entertain and avow his own opinions. I am not responsible for them, as he is not for mine. So far as he ventures to interpret my feelings, he has entirely misconceived them. I believe him to be equally mistaken as to those in the circle of my personal friends and neighbors, generally.

In my speech, addressed to the Senate of the U. S., and in resolutions offered to that body, in my address to Mr Mendenhall, about two years ago, and on various other public occasions, I have fully, freely, and explicitly, avowed my sentiments and opinions, on the subjects of the Institution of Slavery and Abolition. I adhere to them, without any reservation. I have neither entertained, nor expressed, publicly or privately, any others. And my friends and neighbors generally, so far as I have interchanged sentiments with them, coincide entirely with me.

The sentiments and opinions, so expressed by me, may be briefly stated to be 1st. That Congress has not power or authority over the institution of Slavery.—2d. That the existence, maintenance and continuance of that institution depend, exclusively, upon the power and authority of the respective states, within which it is situated. And 3. That Congress cannot interfere with Slavery in the District of Columbia, without a violation of good faith to the states of Maryland and Virginia, implied, if not expressed, in the terms, objects, and purposes of the grant of territories square to the general government.

So far from the success of the whig cause having any injurious tendency, as has been alleged, I believe it will have a powerful effect in tranquilizing and harmonizing all parts of the Union, and in giving confidence, strength and security to all the great interests of our country.

I hope that your editorial neighbor will be now satisfied. And, as I trust that I do not exaggerate the pleasure which this renewed expression of my views and opinions will give him, it is too much to anticipate that he will forthwith renounce the error of his ways and comes straight out to a stunch and settling whig?

Yours respectfully,
H. CLAY

CHANGES.
The Saratoga Sentinel publishes the following list of influential whigs—Governors, Members and ex-Members of Congress, and whig Electors, who have renounced the whig cause, and are doing battle for POLK and DALLAS.

Ex-Gov. Gilmer, of Va.
Ex-Gov. Pope, of Ky.
Ex-Gov. Gregory, of Va.
Members and Ex-Members of Congress.
Hon. Wm. W. Ervin, of Pa.
Hon. A. H. Chappell, of Ga.
Hon. George M. Troup, of Ga.
Hon. James Garland, of Va.
Hon. S. G. Gholson, of Va.
Hon. Wm. Taylor, of Va.
Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Ky.
Hon. R. Wickliffe, of Ky.
Hon. George H. Proffit, of Ind.
Hon. H. C. Test, of Ind.
Hon. Wm. Bryant, of Ind.
Hon. David Potts, of Ind.
Hon. David Stewart, of Md.
Hon. Abraham Renwiler, of N. C.
Hon. George W. Crabb, of Ala.
Hon. Zadock Casey, of Ill.
Hon. James C. Loomis, of Ct.
Hon. Richard Keese, of N. Y.
Hon. Samuel Fessenden, of N. C.
Hon. Louis McLane, of D. C.

Harrison Electors, who now go for Polk and Dallas.

Hon. Wager Weeden, of R. I.
Hon. Thomas L. Peters, of N. C.
Hon. Peter Bierce, of Ct.
Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, N. Y.
Hon. David Stewart, Md.
Hon. R. Kidder Mead, of Pa.
Hon. Howell Cobb, of Ga.

And we will add the following distinguished men.

Judge Platt, of N. Y.
Gen. Felix Houston, La. a whig orator in 1840.
Gen. Wm. S. Murphy, O., a whig orator in 1840.
Judge Todd, of Pa.
Judge Lileston, of Ind.
Gen. Adams, of S. C., a whig orator in 1840.
Capt. Sockton, N. J. a whig orator in 1840.
Col. S. H. Wales, R. I., the whig Standard Bearer at Baltimore in 1840.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has been re-nominated to Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of Massachusetts.

LATE FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANIA.

The steam-ship Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived at Boston about midnight on Monday, 16th inst. in twelve days and six hours from Liverpool. She brings 98 passengers.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts appear to have in some degree revived. Money was more in demand. Cotton had been during the week preceding the last, more in demand, but the news by the Caledonia which arrived on the 29th, affording a prospect of a good crop the present year, caused a further depression of 1-8d. The Wheat crop had been gathered in good condition.

O'CONNELL & Co.—In the House of Lords on the 2d inst., an adverse opinion of the judges, on the questions put by the Lords, respecting the appeal of the Irish State prisoners, was delivered, and its consideration postponed till the following Wednesday.

O'Connell bears his imprisonment like a hero and a philosopher.

The Queen it was said, would shortly pay a visit to the Duke of Athol in Scotland; and it was also reported that in the course of the Autumn she would visit Ireland, preceding her visit by an act of grace in the liberation of the state prisoners.

Francis Bailey, President of the Royal Astronomical Society, and James Harpur, Esq., American Consul at Liverpool, were dead.

The Times states positively that Louis Philippe, will not visit England this year. The discussion between the English and French continues, but will result in nothing more than paper bullets.

The British Government has made up its mind, it is said, that the French shall respect, inviolate, the integrity of the Emperor's dominions. The permanent occupation of any part of Morocco will be the signal for the commencement of hostility between the two great powers.

The London Times of the 2d says, however—"We beg to congratulate the country on the truly gratifying intelligence of a probable arrangement of the Tahiti question, and a termination to all fears of a rupture between ourselves and France. The question appears to have been settled in a way equally honorable to both countries."

MOROCCO AND ALGIERS.—The Prince de Joinville has followed up the bombardment and occupation of Mogadore, on the 15th. After the destruction of the town and forts, he took possession of the island and port. On this occasion, the Moors do not appear to have awaited the attack of the French, but to have fired upon them before they could bring their guns to bear; and the consequence, according to the French accounts, is, that seventy-eight men, of whom seven were officers, have been killed and wounded.

The victory achieved by Marshal Bugeaud, at Islay, on the 14th is confirmed. The Globe states that a letter has been received from the Marshal, dated the 13, which confirms the report that Abdel Kader had been seized by the Emperor of Morocco, and would be given up to the French government. The Toulonnais also states that on hearing of the defeat of his son at Islay, the Emperor had sent 400 of his cavalry to seize Abdel Kader, and that they fell in with him and made him prisoner.

SPAIN.—The accounts from Spain announce the arrival of the Queen, mother and the Queen at the seat of Government. The affairs of that unhappy country continue in a state of the most execrable confusion. In Portugal, matters are even worse, and it is clear that a crisis is at hand. The arrangement of the dispute between Spain and Morocco is said to have been effected by Mr Bulwer, and we rejoice to find that it has proved satisfactory to both parties. The Bank of San Fernando had agreed to advance 60,000,000 reals for the use of the government during the month of September. A letter from the Prince of the 22d ult., mentions that the Prince de Joinville's arrival from Mogadore was expected daily.

GREECE.—Mavrocordato and his colleagues in the ministry had resigned.

EGYPT.—Mehemet Ali had abandoned his idea of abdication, and resumed the government.

DEATH OF COL. HOKE.—Michael Hoke, the late Democratic candidate for Governor in North Carolina, died at Charlotte, on the night of the 9th inst., of bilious fever—apart from relatives, but as ever in the midst of friends. The Raleigh Independent, a whig paper, says:—"Political differences are forgotten, and we remember only the intelligent, kind-hearted, and virtuous gentlemen, of whom the community, in the order of Providence, is bereaved. There will be found none who more sincerely deplore the death of Mr Hoke, or more deeply sympathize with his afflicted family, than his late political opponents."

MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. R. Streeter, on the 22d inst. Mr ROLLIN C. M. HOWE, of Cabot, Vt., and Miss HARRIET A. MCKENZIE, of Woodstock.

In Chester, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. A. Rankin, Mr ANSON A. NICHOLSON, Attorney at Law, to Miss ELIZA A. DEMING, all of Chester.

DIED.

In Lima, Adams Co. Ill., Aug. 31, Mr BARNARD M'CONNELL, formerly of Rutland Vt.

STOVES! STOVES!!

THE subscriber has just received from C. W. Conant's Furnace Foundry, a large lot of re-improved Yankee Notion Cook Stoves, 3 sizes, viz:
No. 1. A 3 ft. high, 18 in. wide, 18 in. deep, 3 ft. 6 in. long, 18 in. high, 18 in. wide, 18 in. deep, 3 ft. 6 in. long.
No. 2. A 3 ft. 6 in. high, 20 in. wide, 20 in. deep, 4 ft. 6 in. long, 20 in. high, 20 in. wide, 20 in. deep, 4 ft. 6 in. long.
No. 3. A 4 ft. high, 22 in. wide, 22 in. deep, 5 ft. 6 in. long, 22 in. high, 22 in. wide, 22 in. deep, 5 ft. 6 in. long.
A lot of second hand stoves sold low. The above will be sold at reduced prices and all warranted from cracking. Also Lime Stove pipe, Tin ware &c.
Please call and examine before you buy.
PHILIP HATCH.
Woodstock Sept. 3d, 1844.

WANTED

At the New York Dry Goods Store in Exchange for 1000 Pairs all wool socks, 2000 Yards " " " Prannel, 2000 Yards " " " Woolen Yarn. The above being wanted to fulfill a contract the highest market price will be paid. W. W. ESTABROOK. Woodstock, Sept. 17, 1844.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

At Market 1150 Best Cattle, 150 Stores, 4300 Sheep and 2450 Swine. — Beef Cattle.—We quote first quality, \$4.25 a \$4.50. Second quality, \$3.75 a \$4.00. Third quality, \$3.25 a \$3.50.
Sheep.—Lambro from \$1.17 to 1.75. Old Sheep from \$1.75 to \$2.25.
Swine.—Prime lots to peddle, 3 7/8, a 4. Old Hogs 3 1/2 to 4. At retail, from 4 to 5 1/2. N. E. Farmer.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE N. E. FARMER.)
SEEDS, Herds Grass, \$1.00 to 1.25 per bushel. Red Top 55 to 60 cts. Clover-Northern, 50 to 55 cts. Southern, 45 to 50 cts. Flax Seed, \$1.50 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 cts. per lb. Corn-Northern, new, 50 to 55 cts. do Southern, 45 to 50 cts. do. Yellow 45 to 50 cts. do. White 45 to 50 cts. do. Northern, 45 to 50 cts. do. Beans, per bushel 1.00 a 1.25. Shorts, per double bushel 60 to 65 cts. do. Flour.—Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$4.31 a 6 cts. do. do. 5 mos. do. do. 4 cts. do. do. 6 mos. do. do. 3 cts. do. do. 7 mos. do. do. 2 cts. do. do. 8 mos. do. do. 1 ct. do. do. 9 mos. do. do. 1/2 ct. do. do. 10 mos. do. do. 1/4 ct. do. do. 11 mos. do. do. 1/8 ct. do. do. 12 mos. do. do. 1/16 ct. do. do. 13 mos. do. do. 1/32 ct. do. do. 14 mos. do. do. 1/64 ct. do. do. 15 mos. do. do. 1/128 ct. do. do. 16 mos. do. do. 1/256 ct. do. do. 17 mos. do. do. 1/512 ct. do. do. 18 mos. do. do. 1/1024 ct. do. do. 19 mos. do. do. 1/2048 ct. do. do. 20 mos. do. do. 1/4096 ct. do. do. 21 mos. do. do. 1/8192 ct. do. do. 22 mos. do. do. 1/16384 ct. do. do. 23 mos. do. do. 1/32768 ct. do. do. 24 mos. do. do. 1/65536 ct. do. do. 25 mos. do. do. 1/131072 ct. do. do. 26 mos. do. do. 1/262144 ct. do. do. 27 mos. do. do. 1/524288 ct. do. do. 28 mos. do. do. 1/1048576 ct. do. do. 29 mos. do. do. 1/2097152 ct. do. do. 30 mos. do. do. 1/4194304 ct. do. do. 31 mos. do. do. 1/8388608 ct. do. do. 32 mos. do. do. 1/16777216 ct. do. do. 33 mos. do. do. 1/33554432 ct. do. do. 34 mos. do. do. 1/67108864 ct. do. do. 35 mos. do. do. 1/134217728 ct. do. do. 36 mos. do. do. 1/268435456 ct. do. do. 37 mos. do. do. 1/536870912 ct. do. do. 38 mos. do. do. 1/1073741824 ct. do. do. 39 mos. do. do. 1/2147483648 ct. do. do. 40 mos. do. do. 1/4294967296 ct. do. do. 41 mos. do. do. 1/8589934592 ct. do. do. 42 mos. do. do. 1/17179869184 ct. do. do. 43 mos. do. do. 1/34359738368 ct. do. do. 44 mos. do. do. 1/68719476736 ct. do. do. 45 mos. do. do. 1/137438953472 ct. do. do. 46 mos. do. do. 1/274877906944 ct. do. do. 47 mos. do. do. 1/549755813888 ct. do. do. 48 mos. do. do. 1/1099511627776 ct. do. do. 49 mos. do. do. 1/2199023255552 ct. do. do. 50 mos. do. do. 1/4398046511104 ct. do. do. 51 mos. do. do. 1/8796093022208 ct. do. do. 52 mos. do. do. 1/17592186044416 ct. do. do. 53 mos. do. do. 1/35184372088832 ct. do. do. 54 mos. do. do. 1/70368744177664 ct. do. do. 55 mos. do. do. 1/140737488355328 ct. do. do. 56 mos. do. do. 1/281474976710656 ct. do. do. 57 mos. do. do. 1/562949953421312 ct. do. do. 58 mos. do. do. 1/1125899906842624 ct. do. do. 59 mos. do. do. 1/2251799813685248 ct. do. do. 60 mos. do. do. 1/4503599627370496 ct. do. do. 61 mos. do. do. 1/9007199254740992 ct. do. do. 62 mos. do. do. 1/18014398509481984 ct. do. do. 63 mos. do. do. 1/36028797018963968 ct. do. do. 64 mos. do. do. 1/72057594037927936 ct. do. do. 65 mos. do. do. 1/144115188075855872 ct. do. do. 66 mos. do. do. 1/288230376151711744 ct. do. do. 67 mos. do. do. 1/576460752303423488 ct. do. do. 68 mos. do. do. 1/1152921504606846976 ct. do. do. 69 mos. do. do. 1/2305843009213693952 ct. do. do. 70 mos. do. do. 1/4611686018427387904 ct. do. do. 71 mos. do. do. 1/9223372036854775808 ct. do. do. 72 mos. do. do. 1/18446744073709551616 ct. do. do. 73 mos. do. do. 1/36893488147419103232 ct. do. do. 74 mos. do. do. 1/73786976294838206464 ct. do. do. 75 mos. do. do. 1/147573952589676412928 ct. do. do. 76 mos. do. do. 1/295147905179352825856 ct. do. do. 77 mos. do. do. 1/590295810358705651712 ct. do. do. 78 mos. do. do. 1/1180591620717411303424 ct. do. do. 79 mos. do. do. 1/2361183241434822606848 ct. do. do. 80 mos. do. do. 1/4722366482869645213696 ct. do. do. 81 mos. do. do. 1/9444732965739290427392 ct. do. do. 82 mos. do. do. 1/18889465931478580854784 ct. do. do. 83 mos. do. do. 1/37778931862957161709568 ct. do. do. 84 mos. do. do. 1/75557863725914323419136 ct. do. do. 85 mos. do. do. 1/151115727451828646838272 ct. do. do. 86 mos. do. do. 1/302231454903657293676544 ct. do. do. 87 mos. do. do. 1/604462909807314587353088 ct. do. do. 88 mos. do. do. 1/1208925819614629174706176 ct. do. do. 89 mos. do. do. 1/2417851639229258349412352 ct. do. do. 90 mos. do. do. 1/4835703278458516698824704 ct. do. do. 91 mos. do. do. 1/9671406556917033397649408 ct. do. do. 92 mos. do. do. 1/19342813113834066795298816 ct. do. do. 93 mos. do. do. 1/38685626227668133590597632 ct. do. do. 94 mos. do. do. 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